

Dorsal surface entirely rufous, labrum and antenna yellow; underside rufous, legs, maxilla and labium yellow. Head shining, faintly alutaceous, densely punctured, punctures separated by their diameter or less; eyes small, widely spaced, separated by slightly less than four times the width of an eye. Pronotum shining, faintly alutaceous, finely punctured, large and small punctures present, separated by two or three times the diameter of a large puncture. Underside of elytra coarsely reticulate, reticulation visible in dorsal view; epipleura with an internal carina above the inner margin. Underside of head with coarse reticulate punctures; antenna short, extending to basal angle of pronotum, inserted dorso-laterally between anterior margin of eye and mandible; maxillary palpus long, terminal segment longer than two previous segments. Prosternum with intercoxal process and anterior lobe with large, reticulate, setigerous punctures, two widely divergent carinae present laterally, posterior broadly margined. Mesosternum with intercoxal area strongly margined anteriorly, coarse setigerous punctures scattered across intercoxal area. Metasternum with coarse setigerous punctures scattered throughout, postcoxal lines reaching lateral margin. Legs with setae scattered throughout. Abdomen with postcoxal lines complete, reaching over one-half the distance to hind margin of first sternum, abruptly curving upward to antero-lateral margin, median area of first sternum with fine setigerous punctures scattered across median area. Genitalia with parameres shorter than basal lobe, sides sinuate, equal in length; basal lobe split in apical one-third, each half with sides sinuate, tapering to a blunt point (figs. 13,14); siphon short, a wide membranous area present from near base past median point, apex acuminate, straight (fig. 12).

Female.—Similar to male except genitalia. Genital plates long, triangular, dark colored in apical third, distinct stylus present at apex.

Holotype.—Bolivia; Rurrenabaque, Rio Beni, Oct., WM. Mann, Mulford Biol. Exp., 1921-1922 (USNM 70410).

Paratype.—Bolivia; Lower Rio Madidi, Feb., WM. Mann, Mulford Bio. Expl., 1921-22; 1, in USNM collection.

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## ***Pachyonychis* Clark and *Pachyonychus* Melsheimer: Nomenclatural Confusion**

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There has been much confusion over the past 100 years with the generic names *Pachyonychis* Clark, *Pachyonychus* Melsheimer, *Hamletia* Crotch, and *Clarkaltica* Weise. This confusion has even extended to the authorship of *Pachyonychis* and *Pachyonychus*. This paper attempts to clarify this situation.

The generic name *Pachonychus* attributed to Chevrolat first appeared in the third edition of the Dejean Catalogue (1837), with the species *P. dimidiaticornis* Dejean listed under it. Neither the genus nor the species was described and thus both must be considered *nomina nuda*.

In 1847, Melsheimer described a species which he questionably assigned to *Pachyonychus* "Chevrolat". He named this species *P. paradoxus*. Although this

species was questionably assigned to *Pachyonychus*, this nevertheless constitutes an indication and *Pachyonychus* should therefore be attributed to Melsheimer.

Clark (1860) described the genus *Pachyonychis* with reference to the Dejean Catalogue. He also named and described a species, *P. paradoxus*, again giving reference to the Dejean Catalogue and obviously intending this to be a replacement name for *P. dimidiaticornis* "Dejean". Because of Clark's mention of this species as being in the collection of Chevrolat, it is most likely that his conception of the genus *Pachyonychis* was much closer to that of Chevrolat than was that of *Pachyonychus* Melsheimer. Whether Clark's spelling of *Pachyonychis* represents a *lapsus calami* or not is uncertain. Therefore, we must consider *Pachyonychis* Clark and *P. paradoxus* Clark as new and valid taxa.

In 1873, Crotch gave a short description of *Pachyonychus* "Chevrolat" and placed the species, *P. paradoxus* Melsheimer, in this genus. Because Melsheimer's indication had not been recognized as such, Crotch was henceforth credited with *Pachyonychus*. He also gave a description of *Pachyonychis paradoxus* Clark, however, it was misspelled to read *Pachyonychus paradoxus*. Since both genera thus had the same name, Crotch proposed to use *Hamletia* as a replacement for *Pachyonychis* Clark and *H. dimidiaticornis* Crotch as a replacement for *P. paradoxus* Clark.

Weise (1921) showed the confusion then prevalent by proposing *Clarkaltica* as a replacement name for *Pachyonychus* Crotch. This name has since been treated as a junior synonym of *Pachyonychus* Crotch.

Since the time of Clark and Crotch, American authorities including Leng (1920) have considered *Hamletia* Crotch as the senior synonym of *Pachyonychis* Clark. European authorities including Heikertinger and Csiki (1940), however, have considered *Pachyonychis* Clark as the senior synonym of *Hamletia* Crotch. As can be seen above, *Pachyonychis* Clark is correctly the senior synonym of *Hamletia* Crotch. Both American and European authorities have incorrectly considered Crotch as the author of *Pachyonychus* instead of Melsheimer.

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